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vertisements by the year. Advertisements ordered to
be inserted every publication—or inserted other-
wise regularly, to be charged as new every insertion.

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Col. E. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

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DEFERRED ARTICLES.

MONROE, Feb. 4.—Horrible Tragedy.—
The Register, of Saturday evening,
contains the following account of a most hor-
rible and outrageous attack on several of our
valued fellow citizens, which resulted in
the immediate death of Mr. John Gatewood,
one of the number.

Vance, Johnson, Gatewood, Bell, and
Legale, were sent as Deputy Marshals
on this place to Tusculum, to retake a
fugitive, which had been wanted from the mar-
shals on execution against the Simonses
of Tusculum. In pursuance of the man-
date they proceeded themselves of the store
goods belonging to the Simonses—
about dark of the same day they were at-
tacked by an armed party of twenty, con-
sisting of the Simonses and their friends, and
seized a volley from the whole party.
Gatewood fell and died on the spot—
Johnson received a slight wound in the arm
and had one hand shot off and one arm
wounded. Stedman was shot in the face—
his life was returned, with what execution
is not fully known, but we learn that one
of the Simonses was in a dangerous state
supposed to be dying. A jury of in-
quest was held on Gatewood, who brought
a verdict of death by violence from the
Simonses party.

"The Governor and Judge of the Su-
preme Court have taken the matter promp-
tly in hand. We forbear expressing any
opinion of the matter, as it is under going
official investigation, and we have no right
to forestall public opinion. We
then these particulars from a letter to the
Editor here, received by express to day."

Another.—Mr. Daly, of the firm of Clure
Daly, proprietors of a public house in
Tusculum, was shot through the head, a
few days since, with a pistol, by Thomas
Simons, and died in about two hours—
Simons has fled.

Mr. Clure, the partner of Daly, was shot,
severely, but it is said, not dangerously
wounded, the day before the death of Daly,
at Tusculum.

Another, and in our own city!—On Fri-
day night, last, a man, name unknown, was
shot in the Albion Coffee House, in
Water street, and lived but a few hours—
the murderer is not known. During the
same night, we learn, another man was
shot on Government street, but it is said
he will recover.

What a dreadful state of things is this!

Is there no remedy?

Common Franchise of Mind in a Boy.

The following fact is related to us by a
gentleman, who had it from the mouth of a gen-
tleman from Machias: Mrs. —, of Ma-
chias, left her five children in bed, the eld-
est boy of nine years, and went to a neigh-
bor's to spend the evening, leaving the door
open. The eldest boy was awakened
by the roaring of fire, and the falling of cin-
ders on the bed. He sprang up, took the
child from the cradle, ran to the door, and
seeing it shut, stove out a window, jumped
out, and laid the infant in a place of safety;
he returned and pulled the other children
out of bed by their feet, and threw them in
front of the window, and then got
down, and began to cry fire at the top
of his voice. The house was entirely de-
stroyed.

The total number

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Discovery of Mummies at Durango,

Mexico.—A million of Mummies, it is
stated, has lately been discovered in the en-
vironment of Durango, in Mexico. They are in
a sitting posture, but have the same wrap-
pings, hands and ornaments of the Egyptian.
Among them was found a papyrus of flint,
with a sculptured handle, shapets, neck-
laces, &c., of alternately colored beads,
fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine
worked elastic timbers, [probably our mod-
ern India Rubber cloth], moccasins worked
like those of our ladies of to-day, bones of
vipers, &c. It remains to continue these
interesting researches, and America will
become another Egypt to antiquarians, and
her ruins will go back to the oldest periods
of the world, showing doubtless that the an-
cestors of Montezuma lived on the Nile,
and that their luxurious civilization was
broken up and overpowered by the hardy
herds of Asiatic Tartars who came down
from Behring Straits and the Rocky Moun-
tains. The scenes of Attila and Alaric in
Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an
earlier day on the shores of California and
plains of Mexico. It is unknown of the
mummies above mentioned what kind of em-
balment was used or whether it was ni-
trous dispositions in the caves where they
were found. A fact of importance is stated,
that the shells of the necklaces of a ma-
rine shell found at Zanteacas, on the Pacific,
where the Columbus of their forefathers
probably therefore landed from the Malay,
Hindustan or Chinese coast, or from their
island in the Indian ocean.—N. Y. Star.

The Thorough-bred Horse



ARCHY TONSON.

WILL stand the coming season, at Richard
Burck's three miles west of Beattie's Ford,
Lincoln County, and in Charlotte, Mecklenburg
County, and will be let to manure on the following
terms: Fifteen Dollars the season; Thirty Dol-
lars the year. The season commences on the
15th of March and ends 15th June.

PEDIGREE.

ARCHY TONSON—Bred by the Hon. M. T.
Hawkins, of Warren Co., N. C. is a rich and beau-
tiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, with fine bone
and muscle, of form not only good but such as is
rarely to be met with—full sixteen hands high—
seven years old this spring—He gave the last win-
ning, satisfactory evidence of his being a true horse,
very many more proving in fact, with the last.
He was got by Col. W. R. Johnson's celebrated
race horse Monsieur Tonsen; (who sold for \$10,
000) he by Panslet a distinguished four mile horse
and Panslet by imported Citizen; Archy Tonsen's
dam was got by the celebrated Old Sir Archie,
(who, perhaps, got a greater number of running
horses, than any other horse in the U. States,) his
grandam by Wilkes' celebrated four mile horse Old
Patience, who was half brother to Sir Archie, his
great grandam by Allen Love's race horse Presi-
dent and he by imported Chestnut; his great grand-
am by Buckham's Partner, and he by Moore's im-
ported Partner, his g g g grandam by Brinkley's
Panslet and he by imported Janus. (Janus by the
Godolphin Arabian) out of a mare imported from
Spain—his g g g g grandam by imported Sporting
Toby—his g g g g g grandam by imported Janus
(See Edgar's Stud Book.) Thus it is shown,
that Archy Tonsen's blood is rich, pure and fash-
ionable, being connected directly with the best im-
ported horses, and immediately descended from
the most distinguished four mile race horses, that
have appeared on the American Turf, within the
last thirty years. His services are tendered, at a
price so low, as to bring him, within the reach of
all; and his Proprietors entertain the hope and be-
lieve, that he will much improve our Stock, in form,
durability and value—His blood, his fine shape,
and great beauty, offer inducements equally strong to
the Sportsman, the Farmer or the gentleman whose
object may be a middle horse, to breed from him.

RICHARD BURCK & CO.

Archy Tonsen will be in Charlotte every Mon-
day, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the balance of
his time at the Subscriber's Stable.
Lincoln County, N. C. Feb. 7, 1839.

I certify that Archy Tonsen above, was got by
the celebrated horse Monsieur Tonsen—and found
of my property and his pedigree given above on the
dam side, as far back as his great grandam by Par-
tner, as within my own knowledge and recollection,
and is correct—for further particulars see Edgar's
Stud Book, vol. 1st, page 293 under head Lady
Blue. Archy Tonsen was run two races the fall
after he was three years old, he was in bad order,
having been in training only five weeks, and other
horses, he made the heats in good time. I sold
his brother (being out of the same mare) at three
years old to Col. W. R. Johnson and O. P. Hore,
Esq. of Petersburg Va. for \$2250—He distinguish-
ed himself the last year and the year before on the
Turf—having won five out of six races—one of
which was at New Market, Va. one on Long Island
N. York, and one on the Beeson course, N. York.
His half sister by Marion, his full sister and his
dam were all three put the last spring, to the cele-
brated imported Priam—standing at \$150 cash
the season.

M. T. HAWKINS.

The Thorough Bred Horse

SWEETPEA,

IS now at his stand, and will be
shown to any person who may
call to see him, in all the en-
suing season. For further particulars,
see handbills.

RAM'L C. HARRIS.

Feb. 15, 1839.

Speech of Mr. Clay on the subject of Abolition.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.
(CONCLUDED.)

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the
Senate longer on the subject of slavery
within the District and in Florida, and of
the right of Congress to prohibit the re-
moval of slaves from one State to another.
These, as I have already intimated, with
ultra-abolitionists are but so many masked
batteries, concealing the real point of attack.
That point of attack is the institution of do-
mestic slavery as it exists in these States.—
It is to liberate three millions of slaves held
in bondage within them. And now allow
me, sir, to glance at the insurmountable ob-
stacles which lie in the way of the accom-
plishment of this end, and at some of the
consequences which would ensue if it were
possible to attain it.

The first impediment is the utter and ab-
solute want of all power on the part of the
General Government to effect the purpose.
The constitution of the United States cre-
ates a limited Government, comprising com-
paratively few powers, and leaving the resi-
duary mass of political power in the posses-
sion of the several States. It is well known
that the subject of slavery interposed one
of the greatest difficulties in the formation
of the constitution. It was happily com-
promised and adjusted in a spirit of har-
mony and patriotism. According to that
compact, no power whatever was granted to
the General Government in respect to
domestic slavery, but that which relates to
taxation and representation, and the power
to restore fugitive slaves to their lawful own-
ers. All other power in regard to the in-
stitution of slavery was retained exclusivel-
ly by the States, to be exercised by them
severally, according to their respective
views of their own peculiar interest. The
Constitution of the United States never
could have been formed upon the principle
of investing the General Government with
authority to abolish the institution at its
pleasure. It never can be continued for a
single day if the exercise of such a power
be assumed or usurped.

But it may be contended by those ultra-
abolitionists that their object is not to stimu-
late the action of the General Government,
but to operate upon the States themselves in
which the institution of domestic slavery
exists. If that be their object, why are
these abolition societies and movements all
confined to the free States? Why are the
slave States wantonly and cruelly assailed?
Why do the abolition presses teem with
publications tending to excite hatred and an-
timony on the part of the inhabitants of the
free States against those of the slave States?
Why is Congress petitioned? The free
States have no more power or right to in-
terfere with institutions in the slave States,
confided to the exclusive jurisdiction of those
States, than they would have to interfere
with institutions existing in any foreign
country. What would be thought of the
formation of societies in Great Britain, the
issue of numerous inflammatory publica-
tions, and the sending out of lecturers
throughout the kingdom, denouncing and
aiming at the destruction of any of the in-
stitutions of France? Would they be re-
garded as proceedings warranted by good
neighborhood? Or what would be thought
of the formation of societies in the slave
States, the issue of violent and inflamma-
tory tracts, and the deputation of mission-
aries, pouring out impassioned denunciations
against institutions under the exclusive con-
trol of the free States? Is their purpose to
appeal to our understandings, and to agitate
our humanity? And do they expect to
accomplish that purpose by holding us up
to the scorn, and contempt, and detestation
of the people of the free States and the
whole civilized world? The slavery which
exists among us is our affair, not theirs;
and they have no more just concern with
it than they have with slavery as it exists
throughout the world. Why not leave it
to us, as the common Constitution of our
country, has left it, to be dealt with, under
the guidance of Providence, as best we may
or can?

The next obstacle in the way of abolition
arises out of the fact of the presence in the
slave States of three millions of slaves.—
They are there, dispersed throughout the
land, part and parcel of our population.—
They were brought into the country origin-
ally under the authority of the parent Gov-
ernment whilst we were colonies, and their
importation was continued in spite of all
the remonstrances of our ancestors. If the
question were an original question, whether,
there being no slaves within the country,
we should introduce them, and incorporate
them into our society, that would be a to-
tally different question. Few, if any, of
the citizens of the U. S. would be found
to favor their introduction. No man in it
would oppose upon that supposition, their
admission with more determined resolution
and conscientious repugnance than I should.
But that is not the question. The slaves
are here; no practical scheme for their re-
moval or separation from us has been yet
devised or proposed, and the true inquiry

is, what is best to be done with them. In
human affairs we are often constrained by
the force of circumstances and the actual
state of things, to do what we would not do
if that state of things did not exist. The
slaves are here, and here must remain, in
some condition, and, I repeat, how are they
to be best governed? What is best to be
done for their happiness and our own? In
the slave States the alternative is, that the
white man must govern the black, or the
black govern the white. In several of those
States, the number of the slaves is greater
than that of the white population. An im-
mediate abolition of slavery in them, as
these ultra-abolitionists propose, would be
followed by a desperate struggle for im-
mediate ascendancy of the black race over the
white race, or rather it would be followed
by instantaneous collisions between the two
races, which would break out into a civil
war that would end in the extermination or
subjugation of the one race or the other.—
In such an alternative, who can hesitate?
Is it not better for both parties that the ex-
isting state of things should be preserved,
instead of exposing them to the horrible
strife and contests which would inevitably
attend an immediate abolition? This is our
true ground of defence for the continued
existence of slavery in our country. It is
that which our Revolutionary ancestors as-
sumed. It is that which, in my opinion,
forms our justification in the eyes of all
Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate aboli-
tion is to be found in the immense amount
of capital which is invested in slave prop-
erty. The total number of slaves in the
United States, according to the last enumera-
tion of the population was little upwards of
two millions. Assuming their increase at a
ratio, which it probably is, of five per
cent. per annum, their present number
would be three millions. The average
value of slaves at this time is stated by per-
sons well informed to be as high as five
hundred dollars each. To be certainly
within the mark, let us suppose that it is
only four hundred dollars. The total val-
ue, then, by that estimate, of the slave prop-
erty in the United States is twelve hun-
dred millions of dollars. This property is
diffused throughout all classes and condi-
tions of society. It is owned by widows
and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as
well as the sound and vigorous. It is the
subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and
family settlements. It has been made the
basis of numerous debts contracted upon its
faith, and is the sole reliance, in many in-
stances, of creditors within and without the
slave States, for the payment of the debts
due to them. And now it is rashly pro-
posed, by a single fiat of legislation, to an-
nihilate this immense amount of property!
To annihilate it without indemnity and
without compensation to its owners! Does
any considerate man believe it to be pos-
sible to effect such an object without con-
vulsion, revolution, and bloodshed?

I know that there is a visionary dogma
which holds that negro slaves cannot be the
subject of property. I shall not dwell long
with this speculative abstraction. That is
property which the law declares to be prop-
erty. Two hundred years of legislation
have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves
as property. Under all the forms of gov-
ernment which have existed upon this con-
tinent during that long space of time—un-
der the British Government—under the
Colonial Government—under all the State
Constitutions and Governments—and under
the Federal Government itself—they have
been deliberately and solemnly recognised
as the legitimate subjects of property. To
the wild speculations of theorists and inno-
vators stands opposed the fact, that in an
uninterrupted period of two hundred years'
duration, under every form of human leg-
islation, and by all the departments of hu-
man government, African negro slaves have
been held and respected, have descended
and been transferred, as lawful and undisa-
putable property. They were treated as prop-
erty in the very British example which is
so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of
our imitation. Although the West India
planters had no voice in the united Parlia-
ment of the British Isles, an irresistible
sense of justice extorted from that Legisla-
ture the grant of twenty millions of pounds
sterling to compensate the colonists for their
loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are
seriously determined to pursue their scheme
of immediate abolition, they should at once
set about raising a fund of twelve hundred
millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners
of slave property. And the taxes to raise
that enormous amount can only be justly
assessed upon themselves or upon the free
States, if they can persuade them to assent
to such an assessment; for it would be a
mockery of all justice and an outrage against
all equity to levy any portion of the tax up-
on the slave States to pay for their own
unquestioned property.

If the considerations to which I have al-
ready adverted are not sufficient to dissuade
the abolitionists from further perseverance
in their designs, the interest of the very cause

which they profess to espouse ought to check
their career. Instead of advancing, by their
efforts, that cause, they have thrown back
for half a century the prospect of any op-
erative emancipation of the African race,
gradual or immediate, in any of the States.
They have done more; they have increas-
ed the rigors of legislation against slaves
in most, if not all, of the slave States. For-
ty years ago the question was agitated in
the State of Kentucky of a gradual em-
ancipation of the slaves within its limits. By
gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but
safe and cautious liberation of slaves which
was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the
instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780,
and, according to which, the generation in
being were to remain in slavery, but all
their offspring born after a specified day
were to be free at the age of twenty-eight,
and, in the mean time, were to receive pre-
paratory instruction to qualify them for the
enjoyment of freedom. That was the op-
erative emancipation which, at the epoch to
which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky.
No one was rash enough to propose or think
of immediate abolition. No one was rash
enough to think of throwing loose upon
the community, ignorant and unprepared,
the untutored slaves of the State. Many
thought, and I amongst them, that as each
of the slave States had a right exclusively
to judge for itself, in respect to the institu-
tion of domestic slavery, the proportion of
slaves compared with the white population
in that State, at that time, was so inconsider-
able that a system of gradual emancipa-
tion might have been safely adopted with-
out any hazard to the security and interests
of the Commonwealth. And I still think
that the question of such emancipation in
the farming States is one whose solution
depends upon the relative numbers of the
two races in any given State. If I had
been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania,
when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should
have voted for it, because by no possibility
could the black race ever acquire the ac-
cendancy in that State. But if I had been
then, or were now, a citizen of any of the
planting States—the Southern or South-
western States—I should have opposed, and
would continue to oppose, any scheme what-
ever of emancipation, gradual or immedi-
ate, because of the danger of an ultimate
ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil
contest which might terminate in the ex-
tinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a grad-
ual emancipation did not prevail, but it was
sustained by a large and respectable min-
ority. That minority had increased, and was
increasing, until the abolitionists commenc-
ed their operations. The effect has been to
dissipate all prospects whatever, for the
present, of any scheme of gradual or other
emancipation. The People of that State
have become shocked and alarmed by these
abolition movements, and the number who
would now favor a system even of gradual
emancipation is probably less than it was
in the years 1798-'9. At the sessions of
the Legislature held in 1837-'8, the ques-
tion of calling a convention was submitted
to the consideration of the People, by a law
passed in conformity with the Constitution
of the State. Many motives existed for
the passage of the law, and among them that
of emancipation had its influence. When
the question was passed upon by the People,
at their last annual election, only about one-
fourth of the whole voters of the State sup-
ported a call of a convention. The apprehen-
sion of the danger of abolition was the
leading consideration amongst the peo-
ple for opposing the call. But for that, but
for the agitation of the question of abolition
in States whose population had no right, in
the opinion of the people of Kentucky, to
interfere in the matter, the vote for a con-
vention would have been much larger, if it
had not been carried. I felt myself con-
strained to take immediate, bold, and decid-
ed ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of
abolition, there was a progressive meliora-
tion in the condition of slaves throughout
all the slave States. In some of them,
schools of instruction were opened by hu-
mane and religious persons. These are all
now checked; and a spirit of insubordina-
tion having shown itself in some localities
traceable, it is believed, to abolition move-
ments and exertions, the legislative author-
ity has found it expedient to infuse fresh
vigor into the police and laws which regu-
late the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were pos-
sible to overcome the insurmountable obsta-
cles which lie in the way of immediate aboli-
tion, let us briefly contemplate some of the
consequences which would inevitably ensue.
One of these has been occasionally alluded
to in the progress of these remarks. It is
the struggle which would instantaneously
arise between the two races in most of the
Southern and South-western States. And
what a dreadful struggle would it not be!
Embittered by all the recollections of the
past, by the unquenchable prejudices which
would prevail between the two races, and
stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the
future, it would be a contest in which the

extermination of the blacks, or their speedy removal over the water, and would be the sole alternative. Prior to the conclusion of the war, the progress of such a contest, and the ultimate result, were not only uncertain, but probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what an effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States!

Now the distribution of labor in the United States is geographical; the free laborers occupying one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; each class pursuing its own avocations, altogether unmixed with the other. But, on the supposition of immediate abolition, the black class migrating into the free States, would enter into competition with the white class, diminishing the wages of their labor, and augmenting the hardships of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief and astonishment, their resolute opposition to the project of colonization. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of men, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unimpaired humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation that whatever it does is good; and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free men of color, and that with his own free voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet, beneficent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the people of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal and such unmitigated bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever put up together within the same limits, perpetuating their antipathies, and constantly enlarging the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the organic and characteristic difference between the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnance of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our hearts the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social confiding. Do they not perceive that in this confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the wisdom and goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process, whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colonization, and it inevitably follows, whatever they may profess or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of those ultra-abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North by a revolting admixture of the black element?

It is frequently asked, What is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than a half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity, but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our posterity. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, taken care of our ourselves. Prosperity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event which can befall this people that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States, and taking the aggregate of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population. Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy

forebodings about the insupportable future. But, if we may attempt to lift the veil and contemplate what lies beyond it, I feel, however, that it will not now trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty, or two hundred years hence, but five vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, at the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors approached danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical division which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a civil, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers, over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, and established our country on the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren, of displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize preachers, make large pecuniary contributions, and forthwith send out missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactures, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they

excite no emotion? Consider an exhibition of dissensions, now and to any act of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one, in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capital, manufactures, and ships, rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, an friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of the European descendants. These slaves—that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this pecuniary. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the inalienable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, it is not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us! Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful example. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when acting in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands, abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States, to rebuke and discontinue, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in our sacred memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.

Sore Throat.—I saw in your paper some time since a recommendation of a daily use of cold water applied to the neck, as a security against sore throat. My experience concurs with yours on this point. I was many years subject to this ailment, and was advised to try this remedy by one who had proved it. I did so, and have had no return of the complaint. As the season has come when there is considerable exposure from the contrast between the temperature of the day and evening, it may be well to remind your readers of this method of protecting themselves. Below I give you the testimony of Sir Walter Scott on the same point, which I transcribe from one of his letters published in Lockhart's Life.

"When I was subject a little to sore throats, I cured myself of that tendency by sponging my throat breast and shoulders every morning, with the coldest water I could get."—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Religion.—He is a bad citizen, said Napoleon, who undermines the religious faith of his country. All religions may not, perhaps, be substantially good; but certain it is that all come in aid of the government power, and are the essential basis of morality. In the absence of religion, I can discover no inducement to be virtuous. I desire to live and die in mine; nothing is more painful to me than the hideous spectacle of an old man dying like a dog."

Extraordinary Pedestrian Feat.—We find in the London Courier of the 3d ult. the following paragraph:

"Barra, the pedestrian, completed his unparalleled undertaking of walking 1,750 miles in 1,000 successive hours, being one mile and three quarters each hour, at twenty-five minutes past twelve last night, when he received the warmest congratulations of his numerous friends who had gone to town to witness the termination of this astonishing match."

Absence of Mind.—A young lady residing in Wilmington, after having ironed a handkerchief, very deliberately threw it in place to the stove, carried the iron up stairs, and placed it snugly away in the drawer of a bureau. A fact.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Mr. CLAY.—The Standard makes a terrible blunder at Raleigh, it stated in the New York Star, that the Whigs of the last General Assembly of North Carolina, in a private meeting made a declaration in favor of Mr. Clay, for the Presidency. The Standard seems almost ready to go into the at this information, and intimates that there was something sinister in our not having immediately made known this circumstance through our own papers. We will state for the satisfaction of our contemporary, that it was all true as set forth in the Star. It was proposed at a meeting of the Whigs, at which we, the Editor of the Watchman, was present, (para quorum sal) that for our satisfaction, and for our future guidance, we should have an expression of opinion on the next presidency, and this opinion resulted as stated in the Star, unanimously in favor of Mr. Clay. We will state further, that no publication of this result was authorized, because we did not wish to anticipate the action of a Whig Convention, which it is proposed we shall hold in this State next fall. We had thought it preferable, to let this proposition come from primary meetings, which we intend to hold in this State. We were apprehensive that it might be construed into dictation, if we had heralded our private opinions to the public. But since the Standard has been the first paper in North Carolina, to make known these private sentiments of the Whigs, we certainly may follow his example without the fear of any charge of attempting to dictate. We for one, are exceedingly obliged to that Journal, for thus giving us an opportunity of publishing these resolutions, without the necessity of apology, to the rest of our party, and without the fear of misrepresentation. We copy from the Standard.

RESOLUTIONS.

"1. Resolved, That the members of this meeting do express their decided preference for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as a candidate of the Whig party for the next Presidency.

"2. Resolved, That a committee of thirteen gentlemen, one being selected from each Congressional District, be appointed to correspond with the Whig members of Congress, from this State, and such Whigs elsewhere as they may deem judicious, in relation to the nomination of Mr. Clay, and informing that he is the unanimous choice of the Whigs of this General Assembly; and that no other candidate now in nomination has reasonable prospects of receiving the Electoral vote of North Carolina.

"3. Resolved, That the members of this meeting will recommend to their constituents, (and do pledge themselves to each other zealously to endeavor to procure the approbation of the same,) to appoint delegates to meet in Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the second Monday of November next, to propose candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and also of Governor of North Carolina.

"4. Resolved, That, in said Convention, each county shall be allowed to vote in proportion to its representation in the House of Commons, and that said convention shall be invested with power to determine on the expediency of sending delegates to the National Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and, if they shall deem it proper, to appoint delegates thereto.

"5. Resolved, That Charles Manly, Weston R. Gates, Charles L. Hinton, Thomas J. Lemay, John B. Bryan, and Henry W. Miller, Esqrs. be requested to act as a Central Committee at Raleigh, and to disseminate such intelligence among the several counties as they shall deem calculated to advance the Whig cause in this State."

"6. We hope all the Whig papers of the State, will publish these resolutions.—*Car. Watchman.*

How are You Off for Soap?—Is the Illinois House of Assembly, during a recent debate, a member, named Mr. Happy, accused another, named Baker, of an attempt to "soft soap" unsuspecting members; and that he had an utter contempt for "soft soap." Mr. Baker, in reply, said, the gentleman expresses contempt for "soft soap." I believe him sincere—if the members of this House will inspect his countenance closely, I dare say they will there find conclusive evidence that he feels the greatest contempt for "all sorts of soap." Sharp retorts!

A Law Decision.—Chief Justice Parks of New Hampshire, has decided that a payment of any kind made in full of any bank failure may not be known at the time to either of the parties, is not valid in law. The decision is on the ground that the receiver of the bills did not receive what he agreed to take, namely, money, or its legal representative, which the bills failed to be on the failure of the bank.

Unfortunate Affair.—A bloody rencontre took place on the 7th inst. at Raleigh, in this State, between Mr. Nathaniel Eaton and Mr. Littleberry Wilson, Jr. Mr. Eaton struck Mr. W. with a stick, discharged one pistol at him without effect, and snatched another, while Mr. W. fired two pistols and a gun at Eaton, lodging a large number of shot in his body. Eaton was alive at last accounts, but is not expected to recover.—*Rail. Reg.*

From the Baltimore Herald.
THE STATE IN ARMS.
We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the Boston Atlas for a copy of an interesting and important document, which we desire the command deeply to read, and which we deem it our duty to present to the committee of both Houses of the deepest consequence to the peace of the world.

(Correspondence of the Atlas.)
SENATE CHAMBER, BOSTON,
February 18, 1839.

The crisis has at length arrived and Maine is in arms to sustain her laws and the integrity of her soil. An Express has arrived this morning bringing an official communication from Sir John Harvey, in which he says he shall claim all branches of jurisdiction.

NIGHT THOUSAND THROPS.
have been ordered out, to carry into execution the Resolves passed by the Legislature of Maine, which was to seize the Transpen-sioners and the lumber cut out on the disputed territory. McLaughlin, the Land Agent of the Province, has been arrested, and is now at Bangor. The greatest excitement prevails, and a fixed determination to sustain our rights at all hazards.

(FROM THE ARCADE.)
Monday, February 18, 1839.

A special Messenger arrived here last night from Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. He has been sent to demand of our Government that the forces of this State, that have been sent to arrest the transpen-sioners on the Arc-took, &c. shall be immediately returned from HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS. The Messenger from Sir John Harvey, informs our Governor that Mr. McLaughlin, Land Agent, at Fredericton, and that he will be retained there, by order of the Provincial Government.

From the Arc-took, I learn that Mr. McLaughlin, the Warden of the disputed territory, appointed by Sir John Harvey, came to No. 10 in the Arc-took, where our forces are stationed, and commanded them to leave the territory forthwith. Captain Rives who was in command, arrested him and sent him to Bangor, where he arrived yesterday. Gov. Fairfield has ordered Gen. Hodgdon to order out one thousand of his division to proceed forthwith to the support of our forces on the Arc-took. Two hundred men are now there, and Sir John Strickland has ordered five hundred men by order of the Governor, who are on the way there—sixty of them left this morning, making in all a force of one thousand men now at, and ordered to, the vicinity of the Arc-took.

Our Governor has this morning issued orders to each of the Commanding Officers of the eighth division of the militia of the State to order one thousand men to be drafted from each of their respective divisions to hold themselves in readiness to be called into actual service.

From the National Intelligencer, 20th ult.
Just before closing our paper we received from our Reporter a copy of the following highly important Executive Commission, which we hasten to lay before our readers, leaving every one to form his own judgment as to the hope it holds out of speedy and specific termination of our difficulties in Maine:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1839.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S. I transmit to Congress copies of various other documents received from the Governor of Maine, relating to the dispute between that State and the province of New Brunswick, which formed the subject of my message of the 25th inst. also a copy of a memorandum signed by the Secretary of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, the terms upon which it is believed an amicable can be avoided on the frontier, and steadily with, and respecting the claim on either side. As the British Minister, without specific authority from his Government, it will be observed that this memorandum has the force of a recommendation on the Provincial authorities and on the Government of the State.

M. VAN BUREN.

MEMORANDUM.
Her Majesty's authorities consider it have been understood and agreed upon the two Governments that the territory dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northernmost frontier should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been an agreement, whether for the execution, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mere understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by each party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but continued merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public peace, both forwarding as far as practicable to exert any authority, and when any should exercise by either, placing upon the

...of the most favorable com-
...the question of the
...placed at issue, of present juris-
...can only be arrived at by friendly
...between the Governments of the
...United States and Great Britain; and as it
...is abundantly hoped that there will be an
...early settlement of the question, this subor-
...dinate point of difference can be of but little
...moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the
...Province of New Brunswick and the Gov-
...ernment of the State of Maine will act as
...follows: Her Majesty's officers will not
...seek to assist by military force the armed
...party which has been sent by Maine into
...the district bordering on the Aroostook riv-
...er; but the Government of Maine will vol-
...untarily, and without needless delay, with-
...draw beyond the bounds of the disputed
...territory any armed force now within them;
...and, if future necessity should arise for dis-
...tressing notorious trespassers, or protecting
...the property from depredation by armed
...forces, the operation shall be conducted by
...military or separately, according to
...agreements between the Governments of
...Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respec-
...tively, of New Brunswick and Maine, who
...have been taken into custody by the oppo-
...site parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be
...intended to fortify or to weaken in any
...respect whatever the claim of either party
...to the ultimate possession of the disputed
...territory.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of her Brit-
...anic Majesty having on specific authority
...make any arrangement on the subject,
...the undersigned can only recommend, as
...they now earnestly do, to the Governments
...of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate
...their future proceedings according to the
...hereinbefore set forth, until the final
...settlement of the territorial dispute, or un-
...less the Governments of the United States
...and Great Britain shall come to some de-
...cisive conclusion on the subordinate point
...in which they are now at issue.

JOHN FOREST, Secretary of State
...of the United States of North America.
...R. FOX, R. B. M. Secretary Extraor-
...dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
...Washington, February 27, 1839.

Congress.—The bill for the armed occu-
...pation of Florida has passed the Senate,
...it seems sent to the House for concurrence.
...A debate arose in the Senate on the 10th,
...a bill to incorporate the Washington Silk
...company, in which the main contention
...was in regard to corporations with privi-
...leges in our late Legislature, Messrs. King-
...don, Smith, Niles and Houston, opposed the
...bill on the ground "that all corporations
...are infringements of individual rights, and
...a dangerous tendency." How the occur-
...rence of the culture of silk could injure
...the right of any one, or be of dangerous
...consequence to any thing, may be plain to such
...persons as the above, but it passes the
...impression of a plain man. But see to
...the results this doctrine would lead. All
...public improvements have been effected
...incorporations, and without them our
...country would have continued almost in a
...state of Nature. "We should have no Rail-
...roads, or canals, no turnpikes, no Fac-
...tories, and as the genuine agrarian loco loco
...is nothing." Our State and Federal
...Governments are themselves but great cor-
...porations, and perhaps it would be gratify-
...ing to those members to dispense with them.
...The bill was rejected 17 to 13.

The bill to prevent the interference of of-
...ficial holders in elections, is still under debate
...in the Senate. Messrs. Norvell, Cuthbert,
...and Colburn have spoken at length against
...the bill.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Nay-
...lor to appoint a Select Committee to inquire
...into the official conduct of Com. Elliott,
...who was in command of the squadron in the
...Gulf of Mexico in 1827 and 1828, was adop-
...ted, and Messrs. Naylor, McClellan, In-
...gram, Mallory, Hamer, Lyon and Chambers,
...were appointed the Committee. [A major-
...ity of this Committee is opposed to going
...into the examination at the present session.]

The bill to authorize the re-issue of Treas-
...ury Notes, has passed the House, 102 to 88.

Mr. Downing presented a memorial of the
...State of Florida, assembled in convention
...at Tallahassee, on the 11th of January,
...signed by Robert Raymond Reid and
...others, a committee of said convention, pray-
...ing that Florida may be recognized as a
...State, and admitted into the Union on an
...equal footing with the original States. The
...memorial is accompanied by a copy of
...the Territorial law authorizing the holding
...of a convention to form a Constitution and
...Government; also, the Constitution
...of Government adopted by said
...convention for the people of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Downing, five thou-
...sand copies were ordered to be printed.

The appropriation bills had occupied
...much of the time of the House, during the
...week, until Thursday last, when the
...business commenced put an end to all other
...business for the time.

As soon as the Journal was read,
...the Chair announced the unfinished busi-
...ness of the morning hour.

Mr. Prentiss of Maine, said he rose to
...make a motion of privilege, which would take
...precedence over all other business, and he
...proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House proceed to inquire,
...whether Alexander Duncan, a member of this
...House from the State of Ohio, be the author of
...certain publications, under his
...own name, or in relation to the proceedings of this House

and certain members thereof, published in the
...Globe, containing of the 10th inst. A. Whittier
...by said publication or publications, the said Alex-
...ander Duncan has not been guilty of a violation
...of the privileges of this House, or of an offence
...against its power, dignity and good order; and of such grossly
...indecent, unbecomingly, disrespectful, and dis-
...honorable conduct as renders him unworthy of his
...seat in this House, and justly liable to expulsion
...from the same.

Mr. Yell inquired if he was not omitted to
...be on the floor on the report of the select com-
...mittee on the public lands.

The Chair replied that he was, but, a
...question of privilege rode over every thing
...else.

Mr. Yell asked the gentleman to post-
...pone his motion until the expiration of the
...morning hour.

Mr. Prentiss said he could not consent
...to do so. Mr. P. said, as this was a very
...important question he would move a call of
...the House.

The call was ordered, now, die, and on
...the first call of the roll 125 members an-
...swered to their names, others having mean-
...while come in, and 140 were announced as
...being present, when the doors were closed,
...the absentees again called, and excuses ren-
...dered; and after some time.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, the call was
...discontinued.

The publication in the Globe of the 10th
...instant, was then read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Prentiss then proceeded to comment
...at length upon the language used by Mr.
...Duncan, stating that in doing so, he should
...consider the publication as a forgery and a
...false libel, and not regard it, for the honor
...of the House, as authentic.

Mr. Duncan interposed, and said he
...would save the trouble of proof. I say, sir,
...that I am the author of that publication, and
...of every word contained in it.

Mr. P. replied, however, he should still
...proceed to comment upon the language as if
...the avowal had not been made, and he went
...on to contend that its use warranted ex-
...pulsion, or some potent mode of exemplifying
...the indignation of the House. Either un-
...der the mode of honor, or the legal code, he
...was equally unworthy of a seat there, and
...Mr. P. argued both these positions at large.

Mr. Jenifer followed on the same side,
...and appealed to the advocates of the anti-
...dualing law to sustain the affirmative of the
...proposition before the House, for he in-
...sisted that Mr. Duncan's conduct has ren-
...dered him amenable to that law.—Moreover,
...Mr. J. contended, also, that those who had
...certified to the fact of the time occupied by
...Mr. Stanly in his reply, were equally guar-
...anteed, if their object was the same as Mr. D's.
...In reference to Mr. S's printed speech, he
...contended that those who had signed it were
...on the floor, though the delivered speech was,
...in the opinion of himself, and thirty or forty
...members besides, more violent than the
...published one.

Mr. J. inquired if the gentleman from
...Ohio had so insulted the gentleman from
...North Carolina as to be evident to every
...one within hearing, would not the Chair
...have called him to order.

Mr. Conner, who had temporarily occu-
...pied the Chair at the period referred to, ex-
...plained that he called Mr. Duncan to order.

Mr. Jenifer asked the gentleman whether
...he considered it a personal insult.

Mr. Conner had called the gentleman to
...order for disorderly language, but whether
...it was a personal insult or not, did not fall
...within his consideration.

Mr. Jenifer having concluded.

Mr. Duncan obtained the floor, and ad-
...dressed the House at some length in ex-
...planation, going to show that the language
...used toward him fully warranted his own
...in retort.

The debate was further continued by
...Messrs. Meeker, Prentiss of Mississippi,
...and Gray.

In the course of the day's proceedings,
...two motions were made to lay the motion of
...Mr. Prentiss on the table; the one by Mr.
...Gray, of New York which was negatived by
...61 yeas to 83 nays; the other by Mr.
...Parrie, of Maine, which was negatived by
...101 yeas to 91 nays.

In the course of the Debate, Mr. Thomp-
...son, of South Carolina, moved to amend the
...motion of Mr. Prentiss, by striking out and
...substituting for it the following:


Resolved, That Alexander Duncan, a Member
...of this House, having assumed himself the author of
...an article published in the Globe of the 10th instant
...greatly libellous of honorable Members of this body
...that should Alexander Duncan be reprimanded by
...the Speaker, in the presence of the House.

Before the question was taken on this
...proposed amendment the House adjourned;
...and the subject comes up first, as the unin-
...ished business, to-morrow.

On Friday, after further debate, the sub-
...ject was laid on the table, 117 to 94.—Obs.

Remarkable Circumstances of Old Age.
—There is now residing in Burrillville,
...Rhode Island, the widow Martha Cooke,
...aged 94 years, who, during the month of
...November last, spun, doubled and twisted
...twenty skeins of yarn of the finest kind; dur-
...ing the same time, she did housework, mak-
...ing up several beds. She can see to sew
...without glasses, and is in the enjoyment of
...excellent health. What is very remark-
...able, she always goes to bed before sunset,
...and invariably rises before the sun; she has
...adopted this system for more than fifty
...years. When she wants to go a mile or
...two, she walks the distance nearly as quick
...as she did fifty years ago. She never
...thinks of riding when the distance is but
...two or three miles.—Providence Journal.

The Great Western, on her recent trip
...from England, brought 9000 letters, which
...produced her \$3490.


Charlotte:
Thursday, March 7, 1839.

The following persons have been
...elected Commissioners of the Town of Char-
...lotte for the coming year:

DR. THOM HARRIS,
ALEX. GRAHAM,
W. A. TODD,
FRANK M. BROWN,
THOMAS J. HOLTON.

We are requested to state that a Report
...of the Commissioners for the last year is
...left at the office of the Clerk of the County
...Court for the inspection of the citizens.

We have not received full returns
...for Major General of this Division. As far
...as heard from Gen. Brian is 15 votes ahead
...of all others.

The Investigating Committee has
...made a report. We shall give a short
...sketch of it next week. Its length will pre-
...vent our inserting it entire. Neglect in
...the proper officers is the cause of the defec-
...tions.

Cotton.—Sales here 14 to 14½. We
...learn that several hundred bales were pur-
...chased in Rowan county alone, a week or
...two ago, for home consumption, by two of
...the Factories in neighboring counties.—
...The price paid was 13½ cents, deliverable
...on the plantations, which was the full price
...current at this place at the time. Here are
...some beneficial effect of manufacturing.—
...The planter is paid at his own door as much
...as he could get at markets and the produce
...of the State, instead of being carried to a
...market in S. Carolina, as most of it would
...have been, in manufactured within the state,
...giving employment to hundreds of persons,
...and retaining handsome profits amongst our-
...selves, instead of scattering them abroad.—
...Fayetteville Observer.

LOUISVILLE, FEB. 17.—The Frankfort
...stage is just in, and brings welcome intelli-
...gence for Louisville, but most unwelcome
...for Cincinnati. The Kentucky stage with
...its crew again defeated in the House of
...Representatives of the Kentucky Legisla-
...ture by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Massachusetts House of Representa-
...tives, by a vote of 330 to 84, have order-
...ed to its 3d reading a bill making highway
...robbery and burglary punishable by im-
...prisonment for life, instead of death.

INDIAN MURDERS.
—From the Floridian.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 16, 1839.

We stop the press to announce the fol-
...lowing distressing intelligence received to-
...day at 12 o'clock. M. Pendarvis resides
...at the head of the Waculla, 2 miles from
...the rail road and 12 from Tallahassee.

SATURDAY, 20th Feb. 1839.

Mr. Betton.—Dear Sir: Last night my
...nearest neighbor, Pendarvis, his wife and
...most of his children and negroes were killed
...by the Indians. Judge of our situation.
...Please inform Gov. Call we wish aid—I
...fear to leave my family but send my young
...man in pursuit—but we cannot pursue far,
...as all leave the families for the night. We
...were awakened by the guns, but did not
...know till this morning what it was.

Send me a keg of powder and a box
...of large size caps, a dozen bars of lead, &c.

DANIEL L. RICHARDSON.

We beg for efficient aid for pursuit im-
...mediately—I have plenty for man and horse
...to eat.

I have just viewed the scene of outrage
...and found Mr. and Mrs. Pendarvis, and
...two children murdered. She, (Mrs. P.)
...inhumanly butchered and mangled, lying
...in the yard—a female child nearly eaten
...up by the hogs—the old man and his eld-
...est son burned up in the building which
...was fired after being plundered. A few
...of us are here to bury the dead and a few
...to go in pursuit of the Indians, supposed to
...have been 8 or 10 in number. Five chil-
...dren (the two eldest girls, one boy and two
...small girl children) have been picked up in
...the woods unhurt, except one of the large-
...est daughters slightly in the knee. All
...the negroes six in number, escaped and
...came to my house in the night. Great
...alarm is felt by the neighboring people, and
...something ought to be done at once to
...check the vile savages.

H. ARCHER.

Saturday Morning.

Appointment by the Governor of North
...Carolina.—J. Atkinson Phillips, Esq., of
...Philadelphia, to be Commissioner for the
...State of Pennsylvania, to take acknowl-
...edgments and proofs of Writings, Deposi-
...tions, &c.

A good team was given at a recent
...celebration in Boston, viz.—"The Fifty-six
...Signers of the Declaration of Independence."
...—the heaviest Fifty-six the world
...ever saw; the whole strength of Great Bri-
...tain could not raise it!

Spirious Bank Note.—A spurious bank
...note of the BANK OF CAMDEN, has been
...shown to us—not exactly a counterfeit, but
...apparently an impression from the true plate
...of the Bank, with false signatures and fill-
...ing up—supposed to be one of the blank
...notes of that Bank, said to have been lost
...in the Steamer Wm. Gibbons, when wrecked,
...in 1836 and that said notes were found
...and put into circulation by evil disposed
...persons. It is of the denomination of Five
...dollars, letter A. No. 144, payable to J. Wil-
...son, and signed C. Dewy, Cashier. The
...name signed as President is too illegible to
...be made out, but like that in place of the
...Cashier was not designed as a counterfeit
...of the true one. The writing is all in the
...same hand, and the blank for the date is
...not filled up; but the engraved impression
...being a good, and doubtless genuine one,
...any person might, without a careful exami-
...nation, receive the note as an entirely gen-
...uine one.—S. Carolinian.

What other City can say it?—It appears
...by the official reports that all the boys in
...the city of Boston are members of the pub-
...lic and private schools—save 33 alone.
...The whole number is 16,890. There is
...no parallel to this in any quarter of the
...world.

We are authorized to announce Col.
...William C. Means as a Candidate for the
...office of Brigadier General of the 11th Bri-
...gade and 4th Division of N. C. Militia.

Tailoring.
ALEXANDER & JANISON

TAKE this opportu-
...nity of tendering to
...their numerous friends
...and patrons, their grate-
...ful acknowledgments for
...the liberal share of patron-
...age with which they
...have been favored. Their
...known success, in giving
...general satisfaction hith-
...erto, renders it unneces-
...sary to solicit public fa-
...vor. Their established
...maxim is, to keep pace with the improvements of
...the day; ambitious to arrive at the *à la plus ultra*.

They offer, as agents, to the trade, the best sys-
...tem ever invented, for fitting the human shape.
...Charlotte, March 1, 1839. 1443

N. B. They would suggest to their friends that
...it would be a very great convenience to have their
...accounts closed once a year by Cash or Note.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a Decree from
...the Court of Equity, on
...Monday, the 10th day of
...April next, at the Court House
...in Charlotte, I will expose to Public Sale;
...Four Lots,
...formerly owned by D. W. Taylor, which
...were sold by a former decree from the Court,
...and purchased by P. Thompson, but on his
...failing to make payment the said sale was
...rescinded, and a resale ordered.

—ALSO—
36 valuable Town Lots,
...formerly owned by William Allison, Esq.,
...dec'd., together with two small tracts of
...Land—one of 19 acres, joining the Town
...Land and the Lands of Saml. Taylor and
...others—the other, containing 39 acres, on
...Dry Creek, joining the Lands of Caleb Ir-
...win, Daniel Christenbury and others.

—ALSO—
Four Lots,
...belonging to the heirs of F. Saviour, the
...former sale being overruled and a resale
...ordered.

All the above-mentioned property will be
...sold on 12 months' credit. Bonds and good
...security required, and particulars made
...known on the day of sale, by
...D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
...March 4, 1839. Prices adv. 87. 1445.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a Decree from
...the Court of Equity, I will
...expose to Public Sale, on the
...premises, on Wednesday the 10th
...day of April next, a tract of Land, contain-
...ing about 110 acres, in the upper end of
...Mecklenburg county, not far from Bootties
...Ford, formerly owned by Lewis Jetton. A
...credit of 12 months will be given, the pur-
...chaser giving bond and approved security.
...By order of Court.
...D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
...March 1, 1839. Prices adv. 82½. 1444

ATTENTION!
INDEPENDENT GRAYS.
YOU are commanded to appear at the Court
...House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 9th day
...of March next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose
...of drill, &c. By order of the Captain.
...F. M. ROSS, O. S.
...Feb. 27, 1839. 1440

CHARLOTTE
MALE ACADEMY.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will
...commence on Monday the 4th of March,
...and continue five months, under the direction
...of the present instructor, Thos. B. Avery, whose
...literary attainments and qualifications as a Teacher
...have given entire satisfaction. The course of in-
...struction will comprise all the preparatory studies
...required for admission into any of our Colleges.
...It is very desirable that students should enter at
...the commencement of the session. The Trustees
...will provide the use of a valuable apparatus and
...every other convenience necessary to facilitate the
...advancement of the student, and recommend the
...school to the patronage of the public. Good board
...can be had in town or one mile out, at 30 per
...month.


J. D. BOYD,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Feb. 24, 1839. 4399

Bacon! Bacon!!
10,000 LBS. Fine Meats
TUCKER BACON
for Sale low for Cash. Also,
a quantity of Fine FLOUR.
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
March 6, 1839. 4400

Secure of Imposition.
A. I have reason to believe that Isaac
...Campbell, of Mecklenburg county, N.
...C., has obtained or is endeavoring to obtain
...a Patent for a Cutting Machine of my in-
...vention. I hereby forewarn all persons from
...trading or using said Machine, as I am de-
...termined to enforce the law against all per-
...sons trespassing on my rights, in any way
...pertaining thereto.

WM. A. RILEY.
Feb. 20, 1839. 4403

LATH,
Grandchild by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the
...Champion of America—winner of the Great
...Match Race, the North against the South,—
...\$20,000 aside.



THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col.
...Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will
...make his first season at Salisbury and Concord,
...dividing his time equally, commencing on the
...15th instant, and terminating on the 15th of July.
...TERMS—\$200, if paid within six weeks, other-
...wise \$250 will be charged; \$20 to insure, the
...money to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the
...horse is in full, or the property changes owners,
...and 50 Cents to the Groom.

Horses sent from a distance
...will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30
...cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those
...that wish it gratis; but, in no instance, will I be
...responsible for accidents or escapes.

H. W. LONG.
Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1839. 1443

PEDIGREE.
I Certify that LATH was bred
...by me.—And that he was foaled Spring of 1833.
...He was got by Godolphin, his dam Fanchester, by
...Sir Archy; his g-g dam Young Lottery, also by
...Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lot-
...tery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported
...sire Anvil; his g-g-g dam, by Godolphin, was got by
...his dam Sybil, by Hinchinbrook out of Lottery by
...imported Bedford, &c. Fanchester was got by
...the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

Description, Performance, &c.
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 16 hands,
...3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action.
...At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Colum-
...bia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Fifty Daisy,
...and Capt. Spaul's Colt, Convention, also others
...saying better. Two weeks afterwards he won the
...Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beat-
...ing Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charlot-
...te he was beaten by Chid-hopper for the Jockey
...Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much un-
...der the weight after the first heat. At 4 years old,
...he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats at
...Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Durbulla at 3
...heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting
...when several lengths in advance of the field, just
...before he reached the judge's stand; and getting
...entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an
...injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the
...Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which
...he craved in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte
...Horse and Kitty Heath, and in point of blood he is
...inferior to none, whether imported or native. His
...Constitution is robust, having never been sick, and
...his temper good. His color, form and action,
...speaks for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in
...himself as many claims to public patronage as any
...Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.
Willowood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred
...and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be
...seen that he considered him a Race Horse of the
...first class,—not only from the races, but he has
...mentioned as having run publicly, but from private tri-
...als he has made with horses which are now on the
...Turf, and running with considerable success. It
...will also be observed by his Certificate, that he
...considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be
...surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to
...eulogize LATH, either for his performance on the
...Turf, or as to his blood, since in every respect he
...is so well attested. But will remark that LATH
...has not only descended from pure blood, but has
...come from stock, both Sire, Grand-sire, Dam and
...Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For
...instance, his sire Godolphin made his first mile
...in seven minutes and 30 seconds; his Grand-sire
...the American Eclipse so well known at the North
...and South, made his time in the great match race,
...the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7
...minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with
...considerable eclat. This race which gained him
...the memorable name of the Champion of the North,
...his dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose
...reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned,
...both in England and America. The Grand-sire
...of LATH, Old Lottery, bred by the great South-
...ern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of S.
...Carolina, which has produced more fine Race
...Horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus
...it will be seen that there is united in LATH two
...of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Sin-
...gleton's crossed, with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an op-
...portunity of improving the blood of that noble and
...useful animal the horse, as rarely occurs in this
...section of Country.

R. W. L.

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail
...of this County, on the 1st
...instant, a Negro Boy, who calls
...himself HENRY, about 16 or
...17 years old, not very dark for
...a negro, tolerable full round face, and in-
...telligent for a negro of his age. He says he
...belongs to George Lawrence, of Florida,
...who got him from a Mr. Johnson of Rich-
...mond, Va. He was riding a good sorrel
...mare when taken. The owner is requested
...to come forward, prove property, pay charges
...and take him away, or he will be dealt
...with as the law directs.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.
March 4, 1839. 4407

